[illegible]

Temperature [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

PILLER, S.

(MOTORYZACJA, Vol. 8, No. 12, Dec. 1953, Warszawa, Poland)
"Work standards for an automobile driver." p. 338

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, L.C., Vol. 3, No. 4, APRIL 1954

PILLER, T.

Ludwik Lubienski; obituary. Gosp wodna 22 no.4:157 Ap '62.

PILLER, T.

Jan Haladej; obituary. Gosp wodna 22 no.4:158 Ap '62.

PILLER, Tytus, mgr inz. (Rzeszaw, ul. Szopena 7/5)

The interdependence of the average speed of the cross section and its dimensions and speeds upon the vertical traversing the flow of water. Archiw hydrotech 7 no.3.[illegible]1-29[illegible] [illegible]. (EEAI 10:2)
(Hydraulics)

KOLOSKOV, S. [illegible]; [illegible] SAVVINA, A.I.; SERGEYEVA, N.M.; MOSK[illegible]CHEVA E.I.;
Prinima[illegible] [illegible]YEVA, N.S.; NIKITINA, [illegible]a.; MILLER Ya.Ya.

Yeast [illegible] [illegible]. Ferm. i spirt. prom. [illegible]
(MIRA [illegible])
.8 [illegible]5.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for all except Davydova, Nikitina, Miller). 2. Glavnyy inzh. Rubezhanskogo spirtzavoda (for [illegible]).

Comparative Trials for the Utilisation of Ankerite in Blast Furnaces. N. Filli. (*Met. Constr. Masini*, 1957, 6, (9), 47-56). [In Rumanian]. The increasing need for metal makes the utilisation of ankerites essential; these have to be added to the normal charge for grey cast iron. Comparative tests have been made and data obtained which allow the drawing up of a balance sheet for the costs of raw materials and heat. The results confirm that roasted ankerite can be used to advantage in blast furnaces for the production of cast iron.—L. H.

2

[illegible] ANTON, [illegible]

[illegible] manufacture. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PILLICH JIR.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation:

Source: Prague, Prakticky Lokar, Vol 41, No 17, 5 September 1961, pp 792-796

Data: "On a Microbiological Method of Examining Sputum in Chronic Bronchitis."

Authors:

JULINEK, Frantisek, MUDr, Chief Physician (vedouci lekar), Polyclinic of the Czechoslovak State Baths (Poliklinika Cs statnich lazni), Luhacovice

PILLICH, Jiri, Graduate Microbiologist (prom mikrobiolog), Microbiological Laboratory (Mikrobiologicka laborator) of the Polyclinic of the Czechoslovak State Baths, Luhacovice

136

HNATEK, Jiri; PILLICH, Jiri

Use of the local antibiotic nebacetin in irrigation therapy of the upper respiratory tract. Cesk. otolar. 10 no.6:341-345 D '61.

1. Otorinolaryngologicke oddeleni a mikrobiologicka laborator Cs. statnich lazni v Luhacovicich.

(RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS therapy)
(NEOMYCIN therapy) (BACITRACIN therapy)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VIZDALOVA, M.; [illegible]; Biophysical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Biofysikalni Ustav CSAV), Brno.

[illegible] of bacteriophages [illegible] by hydroxylamine and by UV irradiation

Praha, [illegible], Vol 17, No 5, Sep 66, p 420

Abstract: The inactivation effect of hydroxylamine (HA) and of UV irra-
diation was studied on bacteriophages E. coli, T series. The mechanism
by which HA affects the phages is different from the mechanism of UV
irradiation. HA affects mainly the cytosineguanine pairs of DNA. Phages
where cytosine is replaced by 5-hydroxymethylcytosine are more resistant
to HA than other phages. The effect of the UV irradiation is due to the
formation of thiamine dimers in the polynucleotide chains. 2 Western
references. Submitted at the Meeting of the Czechoslovak Biophysical
Section of the Branch of the Czechoslovak Biological Society at the
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences at Brno 19 Jan 66.

1/1

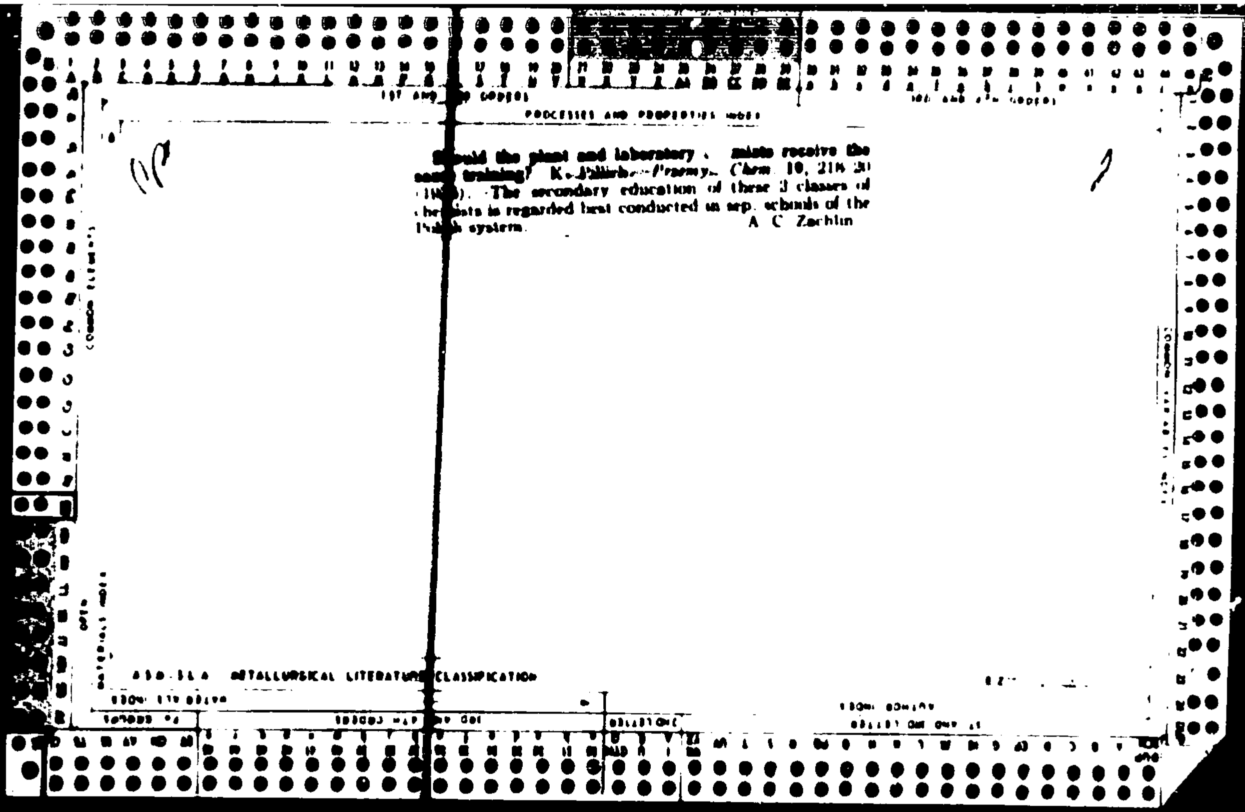
ERDEY-GRUZ, Tibor, akademikus; DABRONAKI, Gyula, dr.; FODOR, Gyorgy, dr.; KOCZOR, Istvan; KORANYI, Gyorgy, a kemiai tudomanyok doktora; LORINC Imre, a kemiai tudomanyok kandidatusa; SZEKERES, Gabor, dr.; PILLICH, Lajos, fomernok; PURMAN, Jeno; SZANTAY, Csba, akemiai tudomanyok kandidatusa; SZANTO, Istvan, dr., a kemiai tudomanyok kandidatusa; TOROK, Gabor, a kemiai tudomanyok doktora

Report of the Board of the Department of Chemical Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Kem tud kozl MTA 20 no. 2:139-198 '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalya titkara; "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei" szerkesztoje (for Erdey-Gruz).
2. Elelmezesugyi miniszter elso helyettese (for Dabronaki).
3. Tiszai Vegyi Kombinat igazgatoja (for Fodor). 4. Szerves Vegyipari Kutato Intezet igazgatoja (for Koczor). 5. Nehezvegyipari Kutato Intezet igazgatoja (for Koranyi). 6. Nehezipari miniszter helyettese (for Lorinc). 7. Kobanyai Gyogyszerarugyar (for Pillich). 8. Nehezipari Miniszterium foosztalyvezetoje (for Purman).
9. Akademiai Alkaloidkemiai Kutato Csoport (for Szantay).
10. Bernetei Vegyimuvek igazgatoja (for Szanto).

PILLICH, Lajos

Dr. Bela Molnar, 1911-1962; obituary. Magy kem lap 17 no.2:
51 F '62.

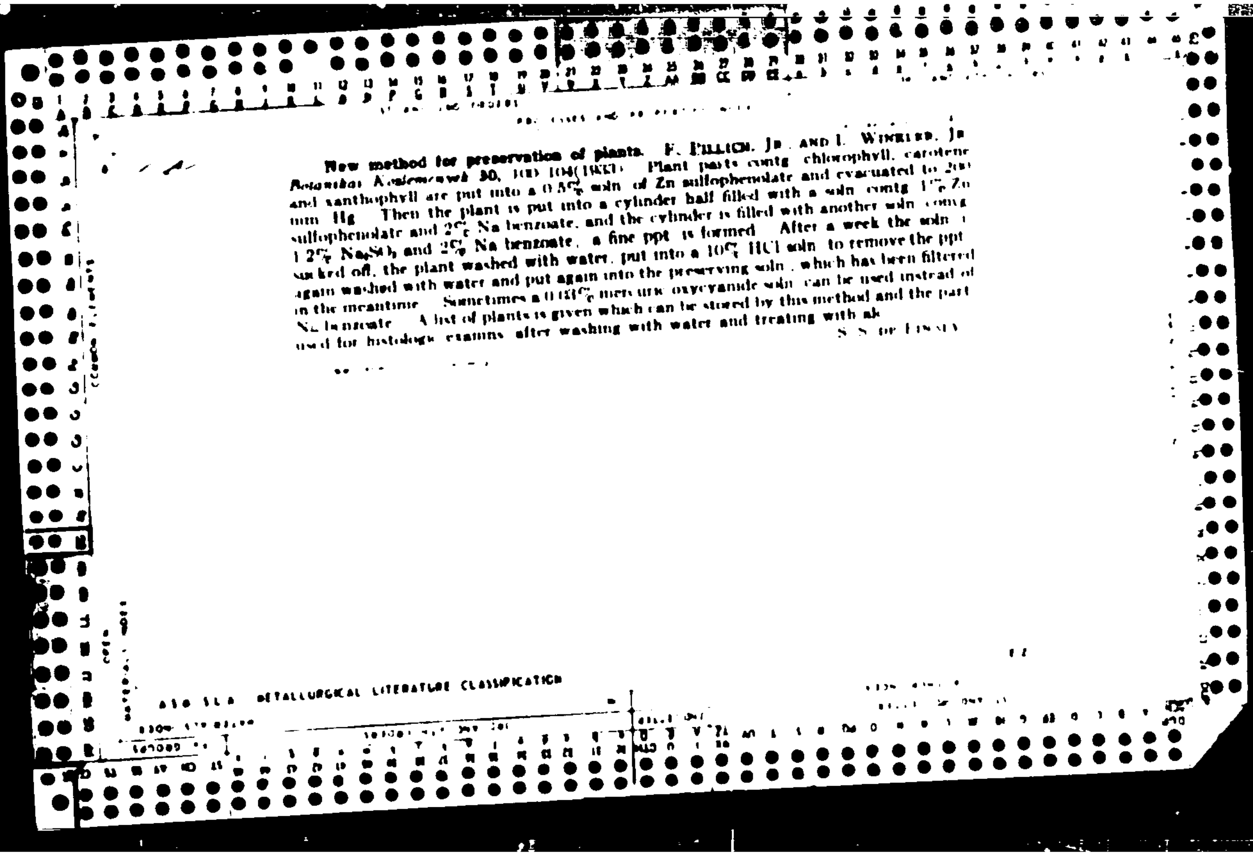


1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Should the plant and laboratory chemists receive the same training? K. [illegible]—Przemysł Chem. 10, 216-20 (1[illegible]). The secondary education of these 2 classes of chemists is regarded best conducted in sep. schools of the Polish system. A. C. Zachlin

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



New method for preservation of plants. F. PILLICH, JR. AND I. WINKLER, JR. *Botanikai Közlemények* **30**, 100-104(1933). Plant parts contg. chlorophyll, carotene and xanthophyll are put into a 0.5% soln. of Zn sulfophenolate and evacuated to 200 mm. Hg. Then the plant is put into a cylinder half filled with a soln. contg. 1% Zn sulfophenolate and 2% Na benzoate, and the cylinder is filled with another soln. contg. 1.2% Na_2SO_3 and 2% Na benzoate. A fine ppt. is formed. After a week the soln. is sucked off, the plant washed with water, put into a 10% HCl soln. to remove the ppt., again washed with water and put again into the preserving soln., which has been filtered in the meantime. Sometimes a 0.05% mercuric oxycyanide soln. can be used instead of Na benzoate. A list of plants is given which can be stored by this method and the part used for histologic examns. after washing with water and treating with alc.

S. S. de Finály

A S O - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ROSIVAL, L.; PILLICH, R.

Urgent problems of health protection in the crude oil industry.
Cesk. hyg. 8 no.7:420-428 Ag '63.

1. Ustav hygieny Lekarskej fakulty UK, Bratislava. Zdravotne
stredisko Slovnaft, n. p., Bratislava.
(INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE) (OILS)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

POSIVAL, L; P[illegible], R.

1. Institute of Hygiene of the Medical Faculty of KU (Ustav hygieny Lekarskej fakulty UK), Bratislava; 2. Health Station Slovnaft (Zdravotne stredisko Slovnaft), Bratislava

Prague, Ceskoslovenska hygiena, No 7, 196[illegible], [illegible], 4[illegible]0-428

"Urgent Problems of Health Protection in the Crude Oil Industry."

DUCKWORTH, J.C., PILLING, W.H.; KOCI, Jaroslav, inz. [translator]

Generation cost of nuclear power. Jaderna energie 3 no. [illegible]
S '57.

HUNGARY

FUZI, Miklos, PILLIS, Ivan; Medical University of Budapest, Microbiological Institute (Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Mikrobiologiai Intezet).

"Polymyxin B-Containing Blood Agar for the Isolation of Listeria Monocytogenes."

Budapest, Kisorletes Orvostudomany, Vol XV, No 3, June 1963, pp 280-283.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] A polymyxin B- containing blood agar which contains Gram negative bacteria is described for the isolation of Listeria monocytogenes. Because of the varied sensitivity of listeria strains to polymyxin and the occurrence of some more resistant Gram negative bacteria, the simultaneous use of 10 microgram/ml and 50 microgram/ml polymyxin B concentrations in blood agar cultures is recommended, with an optimal incubation period of 48 hours. 1 Eastern European, 17 Western references.

1/1

HUNGARY

FUZI, Miklos, PILLIS, Ivan; Medical University of Budapest, Institute of Microbiology (Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Mikrobiologiai Intezet).

"Study of the Hyaluronidase Activity of Listeria monocytogenes."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomany, Vol XVIII, No 2, Apr 66, pages 169-171.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The hyaluronidase activity of 50 L. monocytogenes strains was studied in vitro under different culture conditions. The following methods were used for the determination of hyaluronidase production: ACRA test, Ujvary method and decapsulation test. Listeria strains obtained from different places, isolated from different living organisms, cultured earlier or recently, all proved to be hyaluronidase-negative. 2 East German, 17 Western references. [Manuscript received 26 May 65.]

1/1

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] differentiation of [illegible] may be accomplished [illegible] of their different [illegible] activities [illegible] (in [illegible] acetyl- [illegible] formate). The [illegible] bacteria [illegible] to the family of the [illegible]aceae while the bacteria belong to the family of Coryne-bacteriaceae. [illegible] references, [illegible] Hungarian, the rest is [illegible].

RUM/9-11-4-4/43

18(3)

AUTHOR: Pilly, N.

TITLE: The Manufacturing of Titanium-Iron in the Blast Furnace, Concomitantly With the Obtaining of Aluminous Slags

PERIODICAL: Metalurgia şi Construcţia de Maşini, 1959, Vol 11, Nr 4, pp 273-280 (RUMANIA)

ABSTRACT: The highest degree of reduction of titanium from rutile has been obtained in the blast furnace by melting with coke of a mixture composed of bauxite, steel chips and limestone. The melting is lucrative when at the same time with titanium foundry-iron, aluminous slags are obtained, which can be used for uluminous cement manufacturing or in aluminum metallurgy. The article describes research made to this end at the "Victoria" Plant, blast furnace Nr 1. The charge was composed of red bauxite, limestone, dolomite, coke and the usual steel scrap. The exact composition of the charge and the method of elaboration are described and discussed. The first iron obtained after 13 hours contained 3.15% Si, 0.90% Mn, 0.186% Ti, 0.040 S and 0.272% P. After 23 hours, the slag had 11.9% SiO_2, 39.80% Al_2O_3, 36.00% CaO, 4.53% MgO, 2.83% FeO, 0.70%

Card 1/3

RUM/9-11-4-4/43

The Manufacturing of Titanium-Iron in the Blast Furnace, Concomitantly With the Obtaining of Aluminous Slags

MnO, 2.65% CaS, 1.22% TiO_2 being evacuated at a temperature of 1570°C. The changes occurring in the iron-iron carbide diagram are presented in figure 2. It is remarked that point C of the Fe-Fe_3C-diagram-does not correspond to a similar point of simultaneous crystallization. The structure of the iron obtained is discussed and 3 micrographs are reproduced. The characteristics of the slags, blast and thermal balance are also amply discussed. Carbon lining is said to be more advantageous than fire-clay, as it does not require limits of temperature in slag evacuation, due to high refractoriness. The indices were: Thermal efficiency of the blast furnace 52.14%. The calorific value of carbon: 2,414 kcal per kilogram Carbon. Coefficient of utilization of the thermal energy of the carbon: 30.36%. The heat used in the furnace: 1,633 kcal per kgC. The ratio CO_2:CO in the gas (in % of the weight): 0.1365. The same in volume %: 0.0869. The relative quantity of carbon burned at the wind openings: 90.81%. The degree of direct reduction: 18%. Duration of the charge within the furnace:

Card 2/3

RUM/9-11-4-4/43

The Manufacturing of Titanium-Iron in the Blast Furnace, Concomitantly With the Obtaining of Aluminous Slags

15.25 hours. There are 5 graphs, 5 photographs, 2 sectional drawings, 7 tables and 4 references, 2 of which are German, 1 Hungarian and 1 Soviet.

✓

Card 3/3

/3

CB

Training of technicians for the chemical industry in Upper Silesia. K. [illegible]
Pilich. Przemysl Chem. 13, 510-4(1929).

A C /

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PIL'MAN, E.E.

Sea buckthorn as an ecological factor in the bird life of the Selenga region of Dauria. Kraeved. sbor. no.6:94-96 '61.
(MIRA 15:[illegible])

(Selenga Valley--Sea buckthorn)
(Selenga Valley--Birds)

DALIN, M.A.; BAKHSHI-ZADE, A.A.; PIL'MAN, I.I.; BUNIYAT-ZADE, A.A.

Some properties of the copolymer of ethylene with propylene. (MIRA 14:9)
Azerb.khim.zhur. no.1:25-29 '60.
(Ethylene) (Propene)

YEFREMYCHEV,V.I.; PIL'MAN,N.B.

Conference in the Chief Administration of the Hydrometeorological
Service on the quality of hydrometeorological instruments.
(MLRA 8:9)
Meteor.i gidrol. no.2:52-54 F '52.
(Meteorological instruments)

PIL'MAN, N.I.

Surgery in the over-all treatment of concomitant strabismus in preschool children. Oft.zhur. 15 no.2:69-72 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz glaznogo otdeleniya Kiyevskoy gorodskoy detskoy spetsializirovannoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.
(STRABISMUS)

PIL'MAN, Nekhama Isaakovna; KAGANOVA, T.M., red.

[Functional treatment of strabismus in children] Funktsional'noe lechenie kosoglaziia u detei. 3. dop. izd. Kiev, Zdorov'ia, 1964. 224 p. (MIRA 17:11)

PIL'MAN, N.I.

"Concomitant squinting and amblyopia"; "Uchenye zapiski" of the State Scientific Research Institute for Eye Diseases, no.7. Reviewed by N.I. Pil'man. Oft.zhur. 17 no.7:444-445 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

(BLINDNESS) (STRABISMUS)

PIL'MAN, N.I.

[Nonoperative treatment of strabismus in children] Bezoperatsionnoe lechenie sodruzhestvennogo kosoglaziia u detei. Kiev, Gos. meditsinskoe izd-vo USSR, 1955. 78 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(STRABISMUS)

PIL'MAN, N.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; ROMANOVA, Ye.T.

Effectiveness of the treatment for alternating strabismus in children. Vest.oft.34 no.5:13-16 S-O '55 (MLRA 8:11)

1. Iz glaznogo otdeleniya bol'nitsy imeni M.I.Kalinina i iz I Detskoy Somaticheskoy bol'nitsy Molotovskogo rayona g. Kiyeva.
(STRABISMUS.
alternating, ther.)

PIL'MAN, N.I.

Postoperative diplopia in orthopto-surgical treatment of concomitant strabismus in children. Oft. zhur. 16 no.1:20-25 '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz glaznogo otdeleniya Kiyevskoy detskoy spetsializirovannoy bol'nitsy.
(STRABISMUS)

PILMENSHTEIN, I.

Elasticity. Nauka i tekh. mladezh [illegible]

L 35527-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 DJ S/0286/65/000/005/0057/0058
20

ACCESSION NR: AP5008180

AUTHORS: Mandel'baum, Ya. A.; Mel'nikov, N. N.; Petyakina, Ye. I.; Vinogradova, I. E.; Pil'menshteyn, I. I.
B

TITLE: A method for obtaining an antiabrasion additive for lubricating oils. Class 23, No. 168828

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 57-58

TOPIC TAGS: abrasion, wear resistance, dialkyl ester, dithiophosphoric acid, dinonyl ester, hexachlorcyclopentadiene

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining an antiabrasion additive for lubricating oils. The additive is based on dialkyl esters. To improve the quality of the additive, dialkyl esters of dithiophosphoric acid, such as dinonyl ester of dithiophosphoric acid, are subjected to interaction with hexachlorcyclopentadiene.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Mar62 **ENCL:** 00 **SUB CODE:** OC, FP, MT

NO REF SOV: 000 **OTHER:** 000

Card 1/1

PIL'MENSHTEYN, I.D.; SHENFIL', L.Z.; VYSHEGORODSKAYA, R.A.

Elastic electroconductive rubbers. Kauch.i rez. 23 no.11:38-41 N '64. (MIRA 18:4

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i latksnykh izdeliy.

L 41163-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(7)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5007169 S/0286/65/000/003/0039/0039 21

AUTHOR: Gul', V. Ye.; Shenfil', L. Z.; Mel'nikova, G. K.; Porosyatnikova, T. F.; Pil'menshteyn, I. D.

TITLE: Adhesive paste. Class 22, No. 167927

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 3, 1965, 39

TOPIC TAGS: adhesive material, epoxy resin

15

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces an adhesive paste based on epoxy resin plasticized with Thiokol and hardened with amines or anhydrides of dibasic acids. In order to produce an electrically conductive paste with low resistivity and a low temperature coefficient of resistance, nickel powders with various particle sizes are added.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy (Scientific Research Institute of Rubber and Latex Products)

SUBMITTED: 04Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1 mc

SADOMIRSKIY, D.M.; FIL'MENSHTEYN, I.D.; LEBEDINSKAYA, M.L.

Gelation of latexes in the presence of polyvinyl methyl ether. Koll. zhur. 25 no.6:679-682 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy.

L 17565-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j) Pc-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4049785 S/0138/64/000/011/0038/0041

AUTHOR: Pil'menshteyn, I. D.; Shenfil', L. Z.; Vy*shegorodskaya, R. A.

TITLE: Elastic, electrically conducting rubbers 15

B

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 11, 1964, 38-41

TOPIC TAGS: electrical conductivity, synthetic rubber, acetylene carbon black, latex vulcanizate, latex structure, rubber elasticity, rubber conductivity, chloroprene latex

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the electrical conductivity of latex films containing acetylene carbon black. The carbon-black mixes based on chloroprene latex L-4 were utilized to prepare samples by the method of gelatinizing. Gelatinization by means of zinc oxide was accomplished in special cuvettes. The magnitude of ρ of the latex films was measured by the potentiometric method. The electrical conductivity of rubber containing carbon black depends on the formation of a trimeric spatial structure of carbon-black chainlets which conduct the electric current. The increase in electrical conductivity of latex gels during drying and vulcanization is explained by the compaction of the carbon-black structure in the capillaries of the gel. Elastic rubber shapes with a specific resistance as low as 1 ohm.cm were obtained from latex mixes containing carbon black. For

Card 1/2

L 17565-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4049785

the same electrical conductivity, latex vulcanizates must contain approximately half as much acetylene carbon black as vulcanizates from solid rubber. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovy*kh i lateksny*kh izdeliy (Scientific Research Institute for Rubber and Latex Parts)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

SANDOMIRSKIY, D.M.; PIL'MENSHTEYN, I.D.; Prinimal uchastiye: YENGOVATOV, A.A.

Changes occuring in the structural and mechanical properties of rubber latexes during gelatination with sodium fluosilicate. (MIRA 16:1)
Kauch.i rez. 21 no.12:6-11 D '62.

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Latex—Testing) (Fluosilicates)

SANDOMIRSKIY, D.M.; PIL'MENSHTEYN, I.D.

Causes of gelation in rubber latexes. Koll. zhur. 22 no. 6:759-761 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Latex) (Gelation)

PIL'MAN, Nadezhda Isaakovna

[Functional therapy for concomitant strabismus in children] Funktsional'noe lechenie sodruzhestvennogo kosoglaziia u detei. Izd.2., dop. Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1959. 165 p. (MIRA 13:7)

(STRABISMUS)

PIL'MAN, N.I.

VIL'KITSKAYA, G.D.; PIL'MAN, N.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Blindness in school aged children; its origin and prevention.
Vest. oft. 70 no.1:35-36 Ja-F '57 (MLRA 10:5)
(BLINDNESS, in inf. & child
etiol. & prev. in school aged children) (Rus)

MASELKIN, I.P.

"Nonsurgical treatment of concomitant strabismus in children."
N.I.Pil'man. Reviewed by I.P.Maselkin. Vest.oft. 69 no.2:45-46
Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(STRABISMUS) (PIL'MAN, N.I.)

PIL'MAN, N.I., kand.med.nauk; VIGRAYZER, G.Z.

Tumorous growth of the eyelid spreading into the orbit. Vest. oft. no.4:43-45 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Glaznoye otdeleniye (zav. N.I. Pil'man) Kiyevskoy gorodskoy spetsializirovannoy bol'nitsy.
(EYELIDS—TUMORS) (ORBIT (EYE))

PIL'MAN, N.I., kand.med.nauk

Forceps-localizer for recession operation in strabismus. (MIRA 15:3)
Oft. zhur. 17 no.1:59-60 '62.

1. Iz glaznogo otdeleniya Kiyevskoy spetsializirovannoy detskoy bol'nitsy.

(FORCEPS)
(EYE—SURGERY) (STRABISMUS)

[illegible], [illegible]

"Pro[illegible] [illegible] of Tr[illegible]

Fo[illegible]," Ve[illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

IL'MAN, M.I.

25984 Il'man, M.I. [illegible] e Ran [illegible]
Otechestvennoy Voyny. Oftal'mol. Zhurnal, 1948, No. 2, S. 74-7[illegible]

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow 1948

BEREZHANSKAYA, T.S. [Berezhans'ka, T.S.]; PIL'MAN, N.I., kand.med.nauk

Significance of an examination of the fundus oculi in children with miliary tuberculosis or tuberculous meningitis. Ped., akush. i gin. 19 no.2:29-31 '57. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR O.M. Khokhol) Kiyevskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. A.A. Bogomol'tsa (dir. - prof. Ye.F. Shamray) na baze bol'nitsy im. M.I. Kalinina (glavnyy vrach - V.O. Udintseva).

(EYE--EXAMINATION) (TUBERCULOSIS)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible]

Arithmetic - [illegible]

[illegible]

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, [illegible] [illegible], Uncl.

PILMANN,

Speed measuring devices on French railroads.

P. 110 (Zeleznicni Technika) Vol. 5, No. 4, Apr. 1957, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC. - VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

[illegible]

AUTHOR: Fil'mensh'eyn, [illegible]

TITLE: On the Problem of Classification of Production Expenses
(K voprosu klassifikatsii izderzhek proizvodstva)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', [illegible], Nr [illegible], pp [illegible]

ABSTRACT: Contradictory opinions exist in educational literature recommended by the Ministry of Higher Education on classification of production costs. The author discusses the problem and suggests a new method of classification for prime and overhead expenses. There are [illegible] Soviet references.

1. Industrial production--Costs 2. Industrial production--[illegible]

Card 1/1

PIL'MENSHTEYN, D.I.

Classification of the costs of production. Mashinostroitel' no.9:34-37 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

(Costs, Industrial)

PIL'MENSHTEYN, I., inzh., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Latex. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.2:30-33 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy. (Latex)

SANDOMIRSKIY, D.M.; PIL'MENSHTEYN, I.D.; KHMEL'NITSKAYA, N.Ye.

Gelation of latex by means of finely dispersed suspensions. Kauch. i rez. 20 no.7:5-8 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V.Lomonosova. (Latex) (Suspensions (Chemistry))

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11.2320

S/138/60/000/011/002/010
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Sandomirskiy, D. M., Fil'mensh'eyn, I. I.

TITLE: A Study on the Structural and Mechanical Properties of Rubber Latexes in Gelatinization

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, 1960, No. 11, pp. 5-11

TEXT: The authors stress the fact that the gelatinization of rubber latexes and their mixtures with zinc oxide in the presence of ammonium salts is a process in which only the chemical reactions taking place in this mechanism have been studied and not the transformation of the liquid latex to a solid gel, although the latter has a practical significance in determining the possibilities of filling molds. An instrument based on the same principle as that of the Veyler and Rebinder instrument (Ref 9) for studying the changes in the structural and mechanical properties of latexes during the gelatinization process was designed by the authors (Fig. 1). The instrument can be used for measuring the shift tension occurring in the latex which gelatinizes depending on the deformation value at a constant rate of the latter. The instrument consists of ALB 200 (ADV 200) analytic-

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ACC NR AP6029

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al scales, on one arm of which a stainless steel plate (2) 20 x 10 x 2 mm with grooves on both sides is suspended. The plate is placed in a cuvette (3) of rectangular cross section made of stainless steel with a thickness of the walls of 2 mm and is located parallel to the walls of the cuvette at a distance of 4 mm from them. The cuvette is fastened to the thermostat (4), through which water is passed at a constant temperature by means of an ultrathermostat. The thermostat with the cuvette is fastened on a metallic platform (5) suspended on a neoprene thread (6); the thread passes through a system of pulleys (7) and is wound around a drum sitting on the reductor's axis, rotated by a small motor Warren type (8). When the thread unwinds from the drum the platform with the thermostat moves down at a constant rate along the guiding poles (9). The platform (10) on the dial of the scales is meant for weights used for reducing the sensitivity of the scales. The measurements were carried out in the following manner: the latex mixture being investigated was poured into the cuvette to which a plate was introduced, the scales were unlocked, the motor connected in, the

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thermostat with the cuvette moved down and in the space between the cuvette and plate shift stress was created, which was either recorded visually by the dial movement of the scales or by means of a photoelectric pickup (11) with a potentiometric automatic ЭПП-09 (EPP-09) recorder (the time required by the carriage to move through the dial was 8 sec.). The investigation was carried out on a natural latex concentrate produced by centrifuging (qualitex) and on chloroprene latex (nairite Л-4 - L-4) The zinc oxide paste was prepared on a ball-mill for a period of 50 hours. Fig. 2 shows the relationship of the shift tension to the relative shift deformation in gelatinizing natural and chloroprene latexes recorded on a paper band of the self-recording potentiometer. The clear maximum of the shift tension P_k for the natural latex points to the fact that in gelatinization specific structures occur in this latex. Another pattern of behavior is observed for L-4 (Fig. 2). The absence of a maximum of the shift tension proves that in this latex in gelatinization only an increase in the elasticity occurs. The change in the structural and mechanical properties of the mixture

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during gelatinization from the natural latex was investigated and also that of the chloroprene latex (Fig. 3). It is seen from the graph that both the stability of the formed structure P_k and the elasticity of the destroyed structure η_∞ of the gelatinizing latex mixtures increase rapidly with an increase in the gelatinizing period. Fig. 4 shows that P_k and η_∞ to a great extent depend on the concentration of the latex mixture increasing with an increase in the latter. Fig. 5 shows the effect of temperature on the kinetics of the change in P_k and η_∞ in the gelatinization of the qualitex. It is further shown mathematically that the rate of increase in the stability of the occurring structures in the gelatinizing mixture can be expressed by the equation:

$$\frac{dP_k}{dt} = k \cdot f(P_k), \qquad (1)$$

where t is the time, k the constant of the process rate, $f(P_k)$ the positive function of P_k. By integrating from 0 to t, the equation $k = \frac{1}{t} \cdot F(P_k)$

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(2), is obtained, where F (P_K) is the new function of P_K from which it is assumed that the dependence of k on the temperature would be expressed by an equation similar to that of the Arrhenius equation: $k = A \cdot e^{-E/RT}$ (3). If the function F (P_K) does not change with a change in the temperature, then at equal P_K and for various temperatures of T_1 and T_2 the following ratio is obtained: $\frac{k_{T_1}}{k_{T_2}} = \frac{t_{T_2}}{t_{T_1}}$ (4). Fig. 6 shows that the relationship of ln 1/t to the reverse value of the absolute temperature is a straight line, i.e., equations (2) and (3) are proven to be just. The assumed activation energy determined from equation (3) was found to be 26.2 kcal. The value of 1/t was determined at different temperatures for two values of P_K 50 and 100 dyne/cm^2. The relationships obtained for these two values of P_K of ln 1/T form one straight line. This was taken as proof that the mechanism of the structural formation is the same at various temperatures and at different moments of the gelatinization. Fig 7 shows the relationship of P_K to

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the quantity of ammonium chloride introduced into the latex at a constant amount of zinc oxide and constant concentration of the rubber. The obtained data showed that the beginning with an increase in the amount of zinc oxide both an increase in the gelatinization rate and the stability of the produced structures (P_k) took place, but with the subsequent increase in the zinc oxide quantity the gel-formation slowed down and the stability of the structure became less. The authors claim that the results of their experiments help to explain the difference in the gelatinization process of the natural and chloroprene latexes in rotating molds In the case of the natural latex a gel was obtained equally distributed along the internal wall of the spherical mold. In the case of the nairite latex the wall was usually covered with a very thin rubber film and almost all of the dry mass of the latex was collected into one gelatinated or coagulated lump. This difference is thus explained: Immediately after introducing zinc oxide and a solution of ammonium chloride into the natural latex, the process of structure formation begins, noted from the occurrence of the shift tension

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maximum in the shift deformation. The characteristic feature of these structures is their thixotropic properties, i.e., under mechanical stress they easily decompose and are restored within a time limit less than that required for the gelatinization. The introduction of gelatinizing agents into the chloroprene latex does not cause the formation of any structures and only at the end of the process brings about a severe increase in the elasticity. The rate of the elasticity increase at the end of the gelatinization process is so great that the gel's setting time becomes less than one complete revolution of the mold. This leads to the fact that the mixture cannot be equally distributed within the hollow of the mold and pieces of coagulum are formed. It is assumed that in this case the uneven distribution of the zinc oxide within the entire volume of the mixture occurs. There are 8 graphs, 1 diagram and 12 references: 5 Soviet, 7 English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M.V. Lomonosov).

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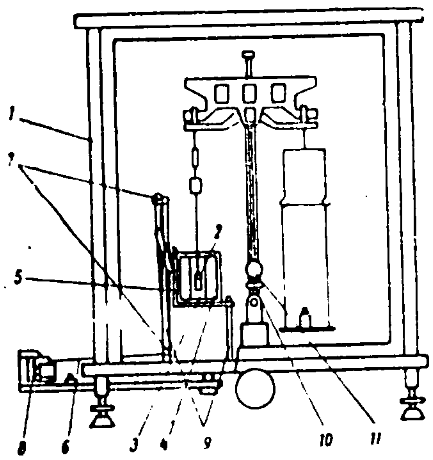
A Study of the Structural and Mechanical Properties of Rubber Latexes in Gelatinization

Fig. 1



Structural diagram of the
instrument for investigating
the changes of the structural
and mechanical properties of
the latex in the gelatinization process

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Figure 1, continued

1- ADV-200 analytical scales, 2-stainless steel plate, 3-rectangular cuvette, 4-thermostat, 5-metallic platform, 6-caprone thread, 7-pulley system, 8-Warren motor, 9-guiding poles, 10-load platform, 11-photoelectric pickup.

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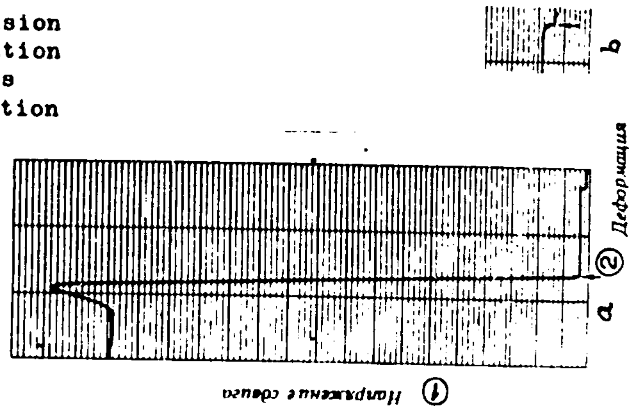
Fig. 2

① shift tension
② deformation

Relationship of the shift tension to the relative shift deformation in gelatinizing latex mixtures (the beginning of the deformation is shown with arrows).



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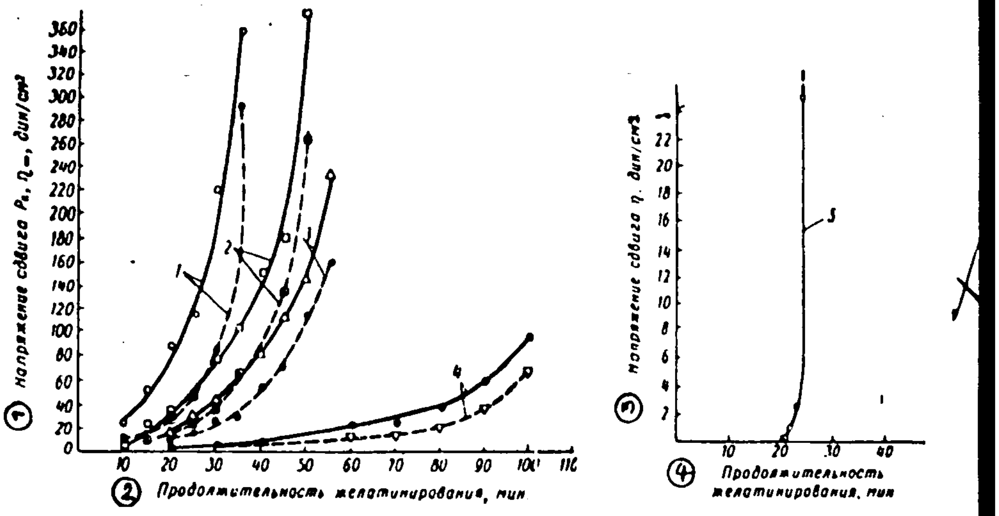
S/138/60/000/011/002/010
A051/A029

A Study of the Structural and Mechanical Properties of Rubber Latexes in Gelatinization

Fig. 3



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A051/A029

A Study of the Structural and Mechanical Properties of Rubber Latexes in Gelatinization

Fig. 3, continued

① shift tension P_K, η_∞, dyne/cm^2
② gelatinization duration, min.
③ shift tension, dyne/cm^2
④ gelatinization duration, min.

A change of P_K (-), η_∞(- - -) and η in the gelatinization of natural and polychloroprene latexes of various concentrations at 20°C.
1-50% natural latex, 2-41.7% natural latex, 3-33.3% natural latex, 4-25.0% natural latex, 5-39% nairite L-4.

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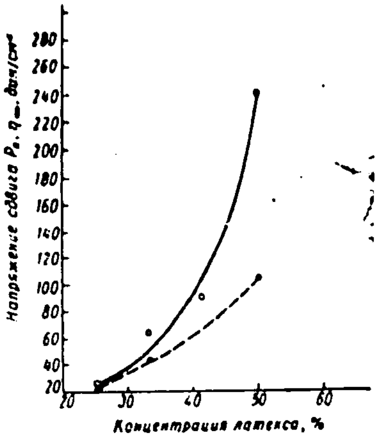
A Study of the Structural and Mechanical Properties of Rubber Latexes in Gelatinization

Fig 4:
Horizontal legend: Latex concentration,%
Vertical legend: Shift tension P_K, η_∞, dyne/cm^2



Relationship of P_K (----) and (- - -) to the qualitex concentration after 30 min from the start of the gelatinization.

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A Study of the Structural and Mechanical Properties of Rubber Latex in Gelatinization

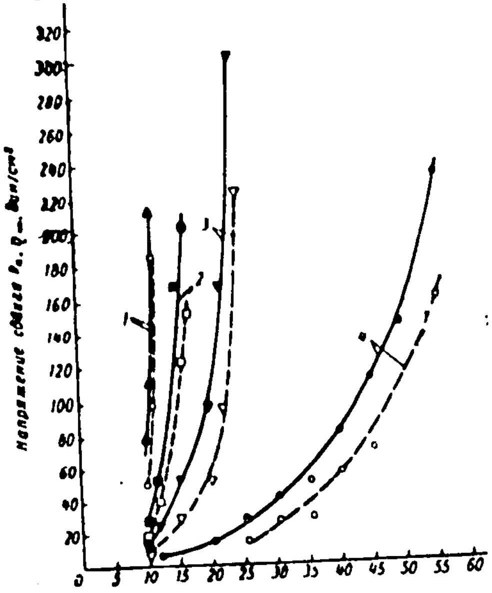

Fig 5:
Vertical legend: shift tension P_K, η_∞, dyne/cm^2
Horizontal legend:
Gelatinization duration, min.

Relationship of P_K (----) and η_∞ (- - -) to the duration of the gelatinization of the qualitex at various temperatures.

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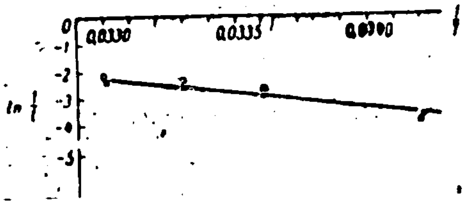
A051/A029

A Study of the Structural and Mechanical Properties of Rubber Latex in Gelatinization

Fig 6:



Relationship of ln 1/t to the reverse value of the absolute temperature (1/T) for a 40% qualitex

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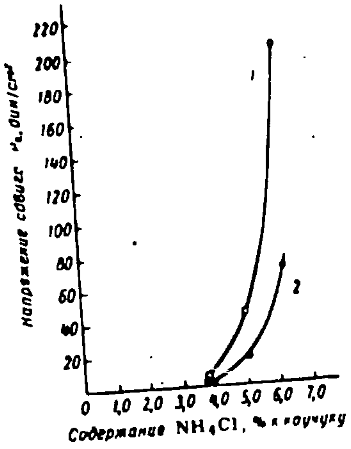
Fig 7:

Vertical legend: Shift tension P_K, dyne/cm^2
Horizontal legend:
Content of NH_4Cl, % of the rubber

Relationship of the P_K to the NH_4Cl content at different durations of the qualitex gelatinization



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SANDOMIRSKIY, D.M.; PIL'NENSHTEYN, I.D.

Study of the structural and mechanical properties of rubber latexes during gelation. Kauch. i rez. 19 no. 11:5-11 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Latex) (Gelation)

[illegible]

AUTHORS: [illegible], L. M. and [illegible], I. D.

TITLE: Causes of Gel Formation in Rubber Latex

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, [illegible], Vol. [illegible], No. [illegible], pp. [illegible]

TEXT: In the present letter to the editor the authors report on their attempt of visually observing the processes which take place during the gel formation in natural latex on introduction of zinc oxide paste in the presence of ammonia. They were able to photograph the several stages of the gel formation in latex by means of a МКУ-1 (MKU-1) micro film camera with a 300-fold magnification. They found that the [illegible] of the [illegible]. This is the result of the [illegible] of zinc oxide particles [illegible] increases round [illegible] on the surface of these particles [illegible] gives rise to the [illegible] formation of zinc ammonia [illegible] into latex. The growing [illegible] their diffusion into the entire latex volume. This [illegible] tion of a space-lattice in the entire [illegible] another in some [illegible] of chains of globules which adhere to [illegible] authors' opinion, the difference [illegible] ordinary coagulum. According to the [illegible] rubber-latex [illegible] exist [illegible] between gel and coagulum in the [illegible]

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Causes of Gel Formation in R[illegible] Latex

S/064/60/[illegible]
B013/B0[illegible]

Character and degree of [illegible] of the [illegible] structure of the forming system. In the gel formation, the [illegible] centers are at comparatively remote distances from one another [illegible] to ordinary coagulation. Th[illegible] The looser structure of the netlike [illegible] gel, as compared with that of the common one, accounts for the fact that a higher amount of the protective agent of latex is found in gelation than in coagulation. Re[illegible] The gel being formed is no hindrance for the [illegible] movement and the [illegible] ammonia ions may diffuse up to any point on the surface of the globules and react with the entire protective agent. There are [illegible] figures and [illegible] references: 7 Soviet and 1 Dutch.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: May [illegible]

Card 2/[illegible]

CHUKAYEV, D.S.; PIL'NEN'KIY, A., redaktor; VUYEK, M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Electricity in the household] Elektryka v domashn'omu pobuti. Kyiv, Derzhavne vyd-vo tekhnichnoi lit-ry URSR, 1954 111 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:2)

(Household appliances, Electric)

BUYANOV, A.; KUROCKIN, F. [translator]; PIL'NEN'KIY, A., veduchiy redaktor;
NOVIK, C., tekhnichniy redaktor

[Atomic energy. Translated form the Russian] Atomna energiia.
Pereklad z rosiis'koho vydannia. Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo tekhnichnoi
lit-ry, URSR, 1956. 146 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(Atomic energy)

GITALOV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich [Hitalov, O.V.], dvazhdy Geory Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; PIL'NEN'KIY, A.O.[Pyl'nen'kyi, A.C.], red.; NEMCHENKO, I.Yu., tekhn. red.

[Over-all mechanization for corn growing] Kukurudzi - kompleksnu mekhanizatsiiu. Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo sil's ko-hospodars'koi lit-ry URSR, 1961. 62 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Ukraine—Corn (Maize))
(Ukraine--Farm mechanization)

PIL'NEN'KIY, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; SHILOV, F., red.; KOZLOV, S., tekhn. red.

[Metal pipe construction scaffolding] Stroitel'nye lesa iz metallicheskikh trub. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1956. 12 p.
(Scaffolding) (MIRA 11:7)

PIL'NEN'KIY, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; SHILOV, F.O., redaktor; KOZLOV, S.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Building with reinforced concrete openwork girders and pressed reed slabs] Stroitel'stvo iz azhurnogo zhelezobetona i kamyshitovykh plit. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1956. 25 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Building)

[illegible], [illegible]

The problem of [illegible] 6

[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible]

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol [illegible], [illegible]

Uncl.

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 1. - Processes and Application of Chemical Technology. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61229.

Author : W. Pilniak.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Drying of Sublimation. Part III.

Orig Pub: Przem. chem. 1956, 12, No 12, 663 - 664.

Abstract: Drying by sublimation may be carried out in vacuo of the order of 0.01 mm of merc. col., but in order to improve the quality of organic products and to increase the duration of their preservation, it is expedient to carry out the drying in a greater vacuum with the application of diffusion pumps. See part II in RZhKhim, 1957, 48448.

Card 1/1

1

[illegible], .

[illegible], W. Freeze-drying. p. 314.

Vol. 1?, no. 9, Sept. 1956
PRZEMYSL [illegible]
[illegible]
Warszawa, Poland

SO: East European Accessions, Vol. 6, March 1957

PILNIAK, Wlodzimierz

Lyophilization. Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.26:1198-1200
25 June 56.

1. Z Instytutu Med. Morskiej w Gdansku kierownik: doc. dr.
Buczowski, Lublin, ZOR, Bronowice, blok 23 m. 3.
(HISTOLOGY,
freeze-drying (Pol))

ZASLAVSKIY, B. (Khar'kov); LYUSHNIN, N. (Khar'kov); GOTENOV, S. (Khar'kov);
PIL'NIK, A. (Khar'kov); MISAN, L. (Khar'kov); GAYDACHUK, V.,
(Khar'kov); SBOYCHAKOV, V. (Khar'kov)

Attention and support to volunteer design offices. Kryl.rod.
14 no.3:2-3 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Aeronautics--Technological innovations)

PIL'NIK, G. P.

"Errors in the Determination of Time by Means of a Transit, Depending on the Order of Observations." Cand Phys Math Sci, Moscow State U State Astronomical Institute imeni P. K. Shternberg, Moscow, 1953. Dissertation. (Referativnyy Zhurnal—Astronomiya Moscow, Feb 54)

SO: SUM 186 19 Aug 1954

PIL'NIK, G.P.

Determinable inclination of a transit instrument. Soob.GAISH no.90/91: 3-48 '53. (MLRA 7:5)

(Transit instruments)

PIL'NIK, G.P.

Choice of stars for determining astronomical clock corrections.
Astron.zhur. 33 no.2:236-240 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut imeni P.K. Shternberga.
(Astronomy, Spherical and practical)
(Astronomical clocks)

PIL'NIK, G.P.

Errors in determining the time on transit instruments depending on observation conditions. Trudy GAISH 27:37-156 '56.

(MIRA 12:1)

(Transit instruments) (Time)

PIL'NIK, G.P.

Calculating the corrections of the clocks. Astron.zhur. 33 no.5:
761-766 S-O '56.
(MLRA 9:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut imeni
P.K. Shternberga.
(Astronomical clocks)

AUTHOR: Pil'nik, G. P.

TITLE: The collimation of a transit instrument. (O kollimatsii passazhnogo instrumenta).

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskii Zhurnal, 1957, Vol.34, No.1, pp.9[illegible]-10[illegible] (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In the use of portable transit instruments it is often assumed that collimation effects are fully excluded by a reversal of the instrument for each star. However, this is only correct if during the process of observation these effects remain constant. It is now pointed out that experiments indicate that collimation does change from the beginning to the end of observations and, in addition, depends on the zenith distance. Some work on this problem has already been published in TRUDY G.A.I.S.H. Vol.27, 1956.

The instrument APM - 1 No.530001 (d = 100 mm, f = 100 cm) was studied in the present work. The same part of the screw was used in the registration of the passage of stars. Fig.1 shows the contacts of the working part of the screw of the micrometer of the above instrument. In the observation of a star in the order (we) the chronograph registers moments of contacts $t_{9.9}$, $t_{10.1}, \dots, t_{10.9}, \dots, t_{11.1}, \dots, t_{11.9}, t_{12.1}$. If the observation is carried out in the order (ew) then the registered contacts we. $t_{17.5}$, $t_{17.6}, \dots, t_{17.9}$, $t_{18.1}, \dots$, $t_{18.9}, t_{19.1} \dots$, $t_{19.6}$ (Fig.1) Let:

The collimation of a transit instrument. (Cont.)

$$T' = \frac{1}{20}(t_{9.9} + t_{10.1} + \dots + t_{10.9} + t_{11.1} + \dots + t_{11.9} + t_{12.1})$$

and

$$T'' = \frac{1}{20}(t_{17.5} + \dots + t_{17.9} + t_{18.1} + \dots + t_{18.9} + t_{19.1} + \dots + t_{19.6})$$

where for each star, depending on the order of observation, mean moments T'_w and T'_e, or T''_e and T''_w are obtained. The mean distance of the selected contacts from the "uncollimated line" (the long vertical line in Fig.1) is obtained from

$$f_{we} = \frac{1}{2}(T'_e - T'_w)\cos\delta$$

$$f_{ew} = \frac{1}{2}(T''_w - T''_e)\cos\delta$$

The Table on p.98 gives values of f_{ew} and f_{we} for an observation on 16.8.1955 (14 stars). The mean f_{ew} and f_{we} are quite different.

It is shown that there are no seasonal changes in the collimation of a given instrument (Table 1, p.99). This shows that the effect is not due to temperature changes.

Fig.2 shows the dependence of f_{ew} on zenith distance;

The collimation of a transit instrument. (Cont.)

f_{ew} increased from 22^s600 to 22^s800 in the range $z = 0^\circ - 55^\circ$ during an observation on 16.8.1955.

Although it has not been possible to determine how collimation changes during an observation of a single star, one may say that it is not correct to assume that collimation effects can be excluded by a reversal of the instrument during observations of each star. 2 figures and 2 tables.

State Astronomical Institute
imeni P. K. Shternberg.

Recd. July 1, [illegible]

ACCESSION NR: AT4038509 S/2623/63/000/127/0003/0018

AUTHOR: Pil'nik, G. P.

TITLE: Flexure effects in a transit instrument

SOURCE: Moscow. Univ. Gos. astron. inst. Soobshch., no. 127, 1963, 3-18

TOPIC TAGS: astronomy, astronomical instrument, eyepiece micrometer, flexure effect, contact micrometer, transit instrument

ABSTRACT: There is a serious need to reconsider the problem of attachment of an eyepiece micrometer to transit instruments. This is particularly true because the weight of the micrometer in certain new instruments exceeds 20 kg and it is evident that this is bad design with serious effects. The author has previously considered the laws of change of collimation-free readings in two portable transit instruments. It was discovered in various experiments that shortcomings in the design of the micrometer and its attachment to the instrument axis are the principal reasons for change of collimation with zenith distance and differences in the position of the line of sight when the telescope is rotated in different directions. The character of changes in collimation can be determined only by autocollimation methods, described in the text and in cited references. It is noted

ACCESSION NR: AT4038509

that in this study of collimation in transit instruments the principal attention has been given to the eyepiece part of the instrument and that the term "flexure" used in the title is in fact not an apt term. When new contact micrometers are developed it is recommended that their weight be decreased and rigidity of attachment at all points be increased. Preliminary investigations by the autocollimation method should be done at the factory. Every effort should be made to eliminate both lateral flexure and flexure in the meridian plane. A difference in lateral flexure when the telescope is in symmetric positions relative to the zenith is evidence that in setting the instrument on each star collimation has not been eliminated completely. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 8 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvenny*y astronomicheskiy institut, Moscow (State Astronomical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 18Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA NOREF SOV: 012 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

PIL'NIK, G.P.

Collimation errors in astronomical observations. Astron.zhur. 37 no.3:567-578 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut imeni P.K. Shternberga.

(Collimators)

(Astronomy--Observations)